

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 12th November 1887.

CONTENTS:

	Page.		Page.
I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.		(f)—Questions affecting the land—	
India and the disturbances in Afghanistan ...	1091	Land cesses in Assam ...	1099
II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.		Land revenue sales ...	ib.
(a)—Police—		(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation—	
A death under suspicious circumstances in the Uluberia sub-division, Howrah ...	ib.	Dismissal of Native employes of the Eastern Bengal Railway ...	ib.
The deposition of a Swiss girl before the Police Court of Calcutta ...	ib.	The road from Nattore to Baraigram and Dharail ...	ib.
The Inspector of Police, Bhowanipore ...	1092	Native clerks ill-treated in the Eastern Bengal Railway ...	1100
(b)—Working of the Courts—		Roads in Sakulipore in Beerbhoom ...	ib.
Transfer of the court amla ...	ib.	Rules under the Irrigation Act ...	ib.
Pleaders on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court ...	ib.	Treatment of Native railway officers by their European superiors ...	1101
The Deputy Magistrate and the Sub-Deputy Collector of Nilphamari ...	ib.	(h)—General—	
Syed Mahomed Israel of Kushtea ...	1093	Income-tax assessments on Mohantas ...	ib.
The removal of the sub-divisional head-quarters from Nilphamari to Saidpore ...	ib.	The sudder ghât and Katgolar ghât in Burdwan ...	ib.
(c)—Jails—		Government officers in Bankura ...	ib.
Jail reformation ...	1094	Sir Charles Turner and Natives in the Public Service ...	1102
(d)—Education—		The Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division ...	ib.
The Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination in Dacca and Chittagong ...	ib.	The Income-tax ...	ib.
The Chittagong Madrasa ...	ib.	The Makrapati chur ...	1103
The Dacca and Rajshahye Colleges ...	ib.	Mr. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta ...	ib.
The Middle Vernacular School at Jamsherpore in Nuddea ...	1095	Retirement of officers under the 55 years' rule ...	ib.
The Ajmere College ...	ib.	The Magistrate's and Judge's Courts, Berhampore ...	ib.
Selection of text-books for normal schools ...	ib.	The English administration of India ...	ib.
The Rajchandra Hindu Hostel in Dacca ...	1096	Postage on newspapers ...	1104
(e)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration—		The cattle-pound at Belera in Beerbhoom ...	1105
Thakur Bux jamadar's tank in Chittagong ...	ib.	The Income-tax ...	ib.
The sanitary condition of Burdwan ...	ib.	Oppression of the Maharajah of Susunga by the Assam Government ...	1106
Village Unions ...	1097	Cattle poisoning at Saidpore ...	1107
Supply of drinking-water in the Nuddea district ...	ib.	Gambling in the sub-division of Perozepore ...	ib.
Filtered water in Calcutta ...	ib.	The wants of Tangail ...	1108
Adulteration of mustard oil in Calcutta ...	ib.	Postage on newspapers ...	ib.
Prevalence of fever in Krishnagar ...	ib.	The Calcutta Mint ...	ib.
The proposed Kharar Municipality in Midnapore ...	1098	The Civil Service Examination ...	ib.
The Jamalpore Municipality in Mymensingh ...	ib.	Supply of beef to troops on march ...	ib.
The District Board of Rungpore ...	ib.	Sir Lepel Griffin ...	ib.
The sale of rotten fish within the Mymensingh Municipality ...	ib.	The raids of the Dufflas into Lukhimpore, Assam ...	1109
		The Canal Commission ...	ib.
		III.—LEGISLATIVE.	
		A law against the practice of <i>phuka</i> ...	ib.
		IV.—NATIVE STATES.	
		The Maharana of Oodeypore ...	ib.
		Government and the Native Princes ...	ib.
		Sikkim ...	1110
		The Kapurthala offer ...	ib.
		The Nizam's donation ...	ib.

	Page.		Page.
Interference in the affairs of Sikkim ...	1110	The loss of the <i>Sir John Lawrence</i> ...	1113
The <i>Dekkan Times</i> on the Nizam's donation ...	1111	"The English in India" ...	ib.
Hindus in the service of the Nizam's Government ...	ib.	Settlement of the affairs of the late Nawab Wajid Ali Shah ...	1115
Sir Charles Bernard as Resident at Hyderabad ...	ib.	Enquiry into the loss of the <i>Arcot</i> ...	ib.
The minor Maharajah of Nagpore ...	ib.	Mr. Stobie's disclosures ...	ib.
V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.		Mixing of the rulers with the people ...	ib.
The state of the crops in Murshidabad ...	ib.	A story about Mr. Tute ...	ib.
The paddy crops at Hilore in Murshidabad ...	ib.	Ruin of India's manufactures ..	ib.
VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.		Proclamation of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh ...	1116
The slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes ...	ib.	Major Miley of the Commissariat ...	ib.
The Postmaster of Beaulah ...	ib.	URIYA PAPERS.	
Lighting mines with electric light ...	1112	The state of the crops ...	ib.
Wells in in the North-Western Provinces ...	ib.	Mr. Worsly ...	ib.
The English Government and the educated community ...	ib.	The state of the crops ...	ib.
Mussulmans who are hostile to Hindus ...	ib.	The Dewali festival ...	ib.
Native Private Secretaries to Indian Governors ...	ib.	The state of the crops ...	1117
Mr. Stobie and the indigo-planters of Behar ...	ib.	The Orissa Coast Canal ...	ib.
Effects of the British rule in India ...	1113	New Pension Rules ...	ib.
Lady Dufferin's Fund ...	ib.	The state of the crops ...	ib.
The present condition of India ...	ib.	Dhuleep Singh ...	ib.
		Sanitation in Cuttuck ...	ib.
		The next municipal election ...	ib.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini" ...	Sibsagar ...	.....
2	"Assam News" ...	Ditto ...	450	
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
3	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh..	.....
4	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
5	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
6	"Púrva Bangabási" ...	Noakhally ...	.....
7	"Púrva Darpan" ...	Chittagong ...	700	
8	"Silehar" ...	Silchar, Assam ...	.....
9	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....	31st October 1887.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
10	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta ...	102	4th November 1887.
11	"Bangabási" ...	Calcutta ...	20,000	5th ditto.
12	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	302	1st ditto.
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherepore, Mymensingh	600	
14	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca ...	450	6th ditto.
15	"Dhumaketu" ...	Chandernagore ...	.....	2nd ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly ...	825	4th ditto.
17	"Garib and Mahavidya" ...	Dacca ...	.....	2nd ditto.
18	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia ...	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200	2nd ditto.
20	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore ...	508	
21	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	4th ditto.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly—concluded.</i>				
22	"Navavibhakar Sādhāranī"	Calcutta ...	1,000	7th November 1887.
23	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	450	
24	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	995	4th ditto.
25	"Pratikar"	Berhampore ...	600	4th ditto.
26	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	205	
27	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	2nd ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	2,350	4th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000	5th ditto.
30	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	800	28th October 1887.
31	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	400	
32	"Som Prakāsh"	Calcutta ...	1,000	7th November 1887.
33	"Śrīmanta Saudagār"	Ditto ...	.....
34	"Sulabha Samāchār and Kusadaha"	Ditto ...	3,000	4th ditto.
35	"Surabhi and Patākā"	Ditto ...	700	3rd ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
36	"Dainik and Samachār Chandrikā"	Calcutta ...	7,000	8th to 10th November 1887.
37	"Samvād Prabhakar"	Ditto ...	200	
38	"Samvād Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	
39	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
40	"Dacca Gazette"	Dacca ...	.....	7th November 1887.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Pratikā"	Patna ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Aryāvarta"	Calcutta ...	.....	1st ditto.
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....
44	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500	3rd ditto.
45	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500	31st October 1887.
46	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	4,500	
47	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jām-Jahān-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	4th November 1887.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Aftal Alum Arrah"	Arrah ...	.....
50	"Anis"	Patna ...	.....
51	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	196	
52	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	150	
53	"Al Punch"	Bankipore ...	.....	31st October 1887.
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
54	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340	
<i>Daily.</i>				
55	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	212	2nd to 7th November 1887.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
56	"Taraka and Subhavartā"	Cuttack ...	.....	October 1887.
57	"Pradip"	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
58	"Utkal Dīpikā"	Cuttack ...	200	8th, 15th & 22nd October 1887.
59	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Balasore ...	205	13th October 1887.
60	"Sanskarak"	Cuttack ...	200	6th, 13th & 20th October 1887.
61	"Navasamvād"	Ditto ...	.....	6th, 13th & 20th ditto.

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 31st October, says that the disturbances in Afghanistan are so great that India and the disturbances in Russia may take advantage of them to occupy that country. If Russia occupies Afghanistan, the English Government will not be able to look idly on, and so if a war breaks out between England and Russia, India will have to suffer severely.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Oct. 31st, 1887.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, gives the following account of the death under suspicious circumstances of a girl at Khular, in the Uluberia sub-division :—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

A death under suspicious circumstances in the Uluberia sub-division, Howrah.

The girl, aged about 8, who resided with her grandmother, was missed on the 18th October. Next day her dead body was found floating in a shallow pool of water near her grandmother's house. Information was given to the police, and Baboo Harischandra Biswas, the darogah of the Bagnan thana, came to examine the body. It was found on examination that the head contained marks of violence, and that the tongue had protruded. Some of the ornaments which the girl was known to have had on her person were also wanting. Poka, the sister of Mati, the grandmother of the girl, having, in the course of her examination by the darogah, ventured to state that she found it hard to believe that the girl had met with her death by drowning, was whipped and foully abused by the darogah, who also threatened to beat Kali Dhaoa, the brother of the girl, for the same offence. The darogah came to the conclusion that the girl had met with her death by drowning, and sent up a report to that effect. Some applications having been sent to the local Deputy Magistrate against this report of the darogah, the case was ordered to be reinvestigated, and it is accordingly being reinvestigated by the Police Inspector of the Uluberia sub-division.

The Inspector and the Superintendent of the Police should carefully investigate this case, for its investigation may clear up some mysterious points connected with the character of Baboo Harischandra, against whom the local newspaper, the *Grámvási*, has been recently writing. It has been ascertained from a reliable source that the man who has been suspected as the murderer of the girl is a prisoner released from jail, and was known to have once quarrelled with Mati, the grandmother of the girl. Will the Superintendent of the Police inquire into the truth of this statement?

3. The same paper, referring to the deposition made before the Calcutta Police Court, on the 15th October, by a Swiss girl, who was sold to the owner of a house of ill-fame in Kerr's Lane, Calcutta,

SANJIVANI.

The deposition of a Swiss girl before the Police Court of Calcutta.

for Rs. 500, says that the sale of human beings for the purpose of prostitution, which is going on within British territory, is even worse than the slave trade which prevailed in America. It is strange that in Calcutta there is no means or machinery for detecting the men who carry on this pernicious trade. It is to be hoped that the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of the Calcutta Police will take steps to arrest this class of offenders, and to rescue the unfortunate women who are now compelled to sell their chastity in order to satisfy the greed of these men, whose business it is to entice away girls and ultimately to sell them for money.

**DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 9th, 1887.**

4. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 9th November, complains of the highhanded proceedings of the Inspector of Police, Bhowanipore, in the Suburbs of Calcutta. It is stated that one Ganesh Chandra Ghosh, an inhabitant of the village Pakurtala, picked up a currency note for Rs. 1,000 on the road, and immediately deposited it with the Inspector of the local thana. The owner of the lost note came to the thana, took the note, and left Rs. 10 in the hands of the Inspector for the finder. But the Inspector took one-half of the sum himself and gave only the other half to Ganesh as his reward. The District Superintendent of Police is requested to enquire into this serious charge and to punish the Inspector if he is found guilty.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

**BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.**

5. The *Burdwan Sanjivani* of the 1st November, thinks that if the proposal to transfer the amla of mofussil courts from one court to another be carried into effect, the measure will, in the first place, subject most amla, who reside in the same place in which their court is situated, to great inconvenience. In the second place, the measure will by no means check the corrupt practices of the amla; for those who are corrupt by habit and by nature will go on taking bribes, no matter where they may be transferred. On the other hand, by compelling them to incur the increased expenditure inseparable from living far away from their homes, this measure will probably oblige many of the amla, who have hitherto taken no bribes, to take to the practice of accepting illegal gratification. But if the proposal must be carried into effect, it is necessary that only the corrupt amla should be transferred. The best way, however, of putting down corruption among the amla is to increase their salaries.

**SAMAYA,
Nov. 4th, 1887.**

6. The *Samaya*, of the 4th November, says that the reason why Mr. Justice Trevelyan has rejected the application of a suitor who wanted to engage the services of a pleader of the High Court to plead on his behalf on the Original Side of that Court is probably this that if pleaders are allowed to plead on the Original Side, the business of the barristers on that side will sustain injury. Justice requires, however, that the privilege of pleading on the Original Side of the High Court should be conferred on at least some of the ablest and most experienced pleaders of that Court.

**SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.**

7. The *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, says that Mr. Jones, the new Deputy Magistrate of the Nilphamari sub-division, does not take complaints every day, and in so doing is clearly setting the High Court circular requiring complaints to be taken every day at naught.

The Sub-Deputy Collector stationed in the sub-division has gone with the Deputy Magistrate to Saidpore and Domur. For this reason the business of the treasury was stopped for some days, and Government has been a loser in consequence. The Sub-Deputy Collector having, before starting on this tour with the Deputy Magistrate, omitted to give notice of his absence to suitors in his Court, the latter have had to suffer much inconvenience. Mr. Jones has nothing to say to this Sub-Deputy Collector, whose touring has been the cause of so much public inconvenience. Will the Magistrate of the district look to the proceedings of the Sub-Deputy Collector?

8. The same paper brings the following charges against Syed Mahomed Israel of Kushtea. Syed Mahomed Israel of Kushtea. Mahomed Israel, Deputy Magistrate of Kushtea :—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

1. By way of punishing suitors or witnesses in his Court who may chance to incur his displeasure, the Deputy Magistrate causes them to attend his Court from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. for a month or two together, and thereby subjects them to great pecuniary loss and inconvenience.
2. The Deputy Magistrate is irregular in his attendance at Court, coming there at his pleasure, sometimes at 3, 4, or even 5 P.M.
3. The Deputy Magistrate is in the habit of continually postponing the cases in his Court. A case in which the complainant is a trader who was robbed of his merchandise by one Muthura Nath Saha is pending in his Court for about two months. As the trader has been compelled to secure the continued attendance of his witnesses, who are boatmen from a distant place, by paying them Rs. 30 every month, the loss he has had to suffer during the time the case has been allowed to remain undecided has been very heavy. Parties to petty cases are also often subjected to heavy pecuniary loss by reason of repeated postponements.
4. The Deputy Magistrate having asked the Magistrate for an assistant, the Magistrate, in order to grant him some relief, has promised to transfer some cases from his file to another sub-division. Now, if the suitors, in addition to the inconvenience to which they are already subjected, have to go to Ranaghat, or Meherpore or Chuadanga, their physical privations and pecuniary loss will become simply unbearable.

Before making this order for the transfer of cases from the Court of Syed Israel, the Magistrate, Mr. Waller, should have enquired whether the Syed's file has become so heavy on account of any unusual increase in the number of institutions or on account of the increase of indolence on his part.

9. The same paper does not approve of the rumoured removal of the sub-divisional head-quarters from Nilphamari to Saidpore, and that for the following reasons :—

SANJIVANI.

The removal of the sub-divisional head-quarters from Nilphamari to Saidpore.

1. Nilphamari is not an unhealthy place. It has good roads communicating with the surrounding places. There is no reason why the sub-divisional head-quarters should be removed from it.
2. Saidpore can be approached only by rail, and being situated at one extremity of the sub-division will not be easily approached if it is made the sub-divisional head-quarters.
3. Saidpore has no good buildings to accommodate the criminal court and the munsifi. So, new buildings will have to be constructed if Saidpore is made the head-quarters of the sub-division.
4. The sub-divisional head-quarter was transferred from Bagdora to Nilphamari for the convenience of the public, who are sure to be put to great inconvenience if it is again removed to Saidpore. For the purpose of disposing of Railway cases, the Court of the Deputy Magistrate is

already held at Saidpore once a week, and there seems to be no reason why it should be necessary to make it the permanent head-quarters of the sub-division.

(c)—Jails.

SANACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

10. The *Sachar*, of the 2nd November, says that it is the object of prisons to reform criminals and to enable them to earn their livelihood by honest means and not to oppress or inflict sufferings upon them. Flogging on a large scale serves no good purpose. Experienced jail officers have been heard to say that prisoners work gently if they are not maltreated. Only a few old criminals should be flogged. The Jail Code contains many rigorous provisions which are wholly unnecessary. The native papers had been hitherto protesting against the unjust infliction of punishment in the jails; and now the Viceroy himself is blaming the Jail authorities of Bengal for their harsh administration of the jails. Sir Steuart Bayley is not responsible for the present cruel system of Jail administration; and it is to be hoped that he will, after seeing the reasonable criticism which has been passed in the native press upon the jail administration in Bengal and Lord Dufferin's censure of that administration, reform the jails in this country. Newspapers of the type of the *Englishman* have always opposed jail reformation, and they are now therefore protesting against Lord Dufferin's resolution on jail administration in India. The character of these editors of Anglo-Indian newspapers is really very strange. They dislike all good, noble, and humane measures.

(d)—Education.

SANSODHINI,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

11. The *Sansodhini*, of the 28th October, complains of certain irregularities in publishing the results of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination in the Eastern Bengal Circle. The result of the Dacca Division is published within one month after the examination, but the result of the Chittagong Division is not published in less than two months. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Division, is requested to make arrangements for publishing the results of the whole division at one and the same time.

SANSODHINI.

12. The same paper says that the Chittagong Madrassa was established some 12 or 13 years ago, and Moulavi Zulfikar Ali has been its Superintendent from that time. Besides the Superintendent there are 12 Moulavis and 2 English teachers in that school; but perhaps not a single student of that institution has acquired a competent knowledge of English during this long period. Moulavi Zulfikar Ali was once transferred to Dacca, but he refused to go. In the interests of the Mussulmans of Chittagong the Moulavi should be transferred from that district.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

13. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 2nd November, disapproves of the transfer of Mr. Tepper, Professor of English Literature, Dacca College, to the Rajshahye College, and of the transfer of Mr. Edwards, of the Rajshahye College, to Dacca. Mr. Booth, of the Dacca College, has been transferred to the Presidency College, and Mr. Mondy, a Professor in the Seebpore Engineering College, has been transferred to Dacca. It appears that the Government is bent on ruining both the Dacca and Rajshahye Colleges. Both of these colleges are in a great measure supported by incomes derived from local endowments, half the cost of maintaining the Rajshahye College, for instance, being met from the income of the endowments of the local zemindars. Under these circumstances, the local public have a right to be

consulted in matters affecting the management and condition of the two colleges in question.

14. A correspondent of the same paper complains that the monthly grant given by the District Board of Nuddea to the Middle Vernacular School at Jamsherpore, a village in that district, is quite inadequate to meet the requirements of that school, and there can therefore be no certainty about the permanence of the school although the residents evince great interest in its behalf. The members of the District Board are requested to reconsider the question of their grant.

HINDU RANJIK, Nov. 2nd, 1887.

The Middle Vernacular School at Jamsherpore in Nuddea.

15. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd November, says that, as English education has not yet made much progress in Rajputana, the proposed abolition of the College classes of the Ajmere College will be an unwise measure.

SAHACHAR, Nov. 2nd, 1887.

The Ajmere College.

16. The *Samaya*, of the 4th November, in protesting against the way in which text-books for normal schools are selected by the Director of Public Instruction, observes as follows:—It would appear, on a comparison of the list of text-books prepared by the Inspectors of Schools for middle vernacular schools with the list prepared by the Director of Public Instruction for normal schools, as if the two lists were intended for two different countries altogether. Charu Path, Part III, which is read in the second class of middle vernacular schools by boys preparing for the Vernacular Scholarship Examination, is also selected as a text-book for the first class in normal schools. While *Sitar Banabas* is read in the first and second classes of middle vernacular schools, *Ram Banabas* has been selected as a text-book for the second year class of normal schools. If the Director of Public Instruction had been a Bengali scholar, he could not have permitted such an arrangement as this.

SAMAYA, Nov. 4th, 1887.

Selection of text-books for normal schools.

Again, students are compelled to read the same books year after year, as will appear from the following statement:—

The students of the first year class in a normal school read the same history of Bengal which is read in the third and fourth classes of vernacular schools. The same text-book on Indian History, which is read in the second class and upwards in all Bengali schools, is required to be read by the first and second year students of normal schools. What does this mean? Can students take kindly to the study of the same book for four years in succession? Instead of making the students read the same book on Indian History over and over, they should be required to read the histories of Greece and Rome.

The same text-book on Political Geography which is taught in Bengali schools from the fourth class upwards, is required to be read by the students of the first and second year classes in normal schools. This is bad enough in itself. And the mischief is aggravated by the fact that the text-book so used is no other than that compiled by Baboo Sasibhushan, as if no better book on the subject could be found in the Bengali language. Some say that, as the list of text-books for normal schools is prepared under the supervision of Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mookerjee, books compiled by his friends find place in that list in preference to other books. Some, again, think that Baboo Ambika Churn Basu, Head Clerk of the Director's Office, has a hand in the preparation of the list of text-books, and it is owing to his influence that books compiled by his friend Sasi Baboo find a place in that list.

This remark about making boys read the same book year after year is applicable to various other books. Thus, *Saral Parimiti*, compiled by the influential Head Clerk of the Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle, is read by

the students of middle vernacular schools from the third class upwards, and by those of normal schools in the first, second and third year classes.

Again, no care is exercised in the selection of proper text-books generally. Thus, Baboo Bhudeb Mookerji's History of the World, though a better book than Mr. Lethbridge's book on the same subject, has been rejected in order to make room for the latter. Similarly, Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukerji's inferior work on Physical Geography has displaced Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra's superior book on the same subject. Baboo Radhika Prasanna should, in consideration of his high official position, give up all idea of making a profit by the sale of his books.

Will the Director of Public Instruction give out the name of the person who prepares the list of text-books for normal schools for him? Sir Alfred Croft should see that the lists of text-books which are prepared in future in his name are free from the defects which now disfigure his lists.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

17. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 7th November, complains of grave irregularity in the management of the Rajchandra Hindu Hostel in Dacca. The hostel was well managed when Mr. Pope was Principal of the Dacca College, but it has greatly deteriorated in the hands of the present Committee of Management. The wants of the boarders are not attended to by them, and no attempt is made to remove the grievances of the boarders, when such grievances are brought to the notice of the Committee. The articles of food supplied to the boarders are of the worst quality. The boarders do not obey the rules of the institution, and outside people go and gup with them.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

SANSODHINI,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

18. The *Sansodhini*, of the 28th October, says that the water of Thakur Bux jamadar's tank at Firingibazar in Chittagong is used for drinking purposes. Formerly the tank was kept very clear. But it has now become very foul. The members of the Chittagong Municipality should look to it.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

19. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st November, thus examines the proposals made by the Sanitary Commissioner of Bengal for improving the sanitary condition of the town of Burdwan—

1.—The Sanitary Commissioner's first proposal is that thatched huts should not be allowed to exist in the town, and that *dalans* (brick-built houses) and tiled huts should be substituted in their place. It is true that *dalans* and tiled huts are safer to live in than huts thatched with straw which are apt to catch fire; but considering the poverty of the people who reside in these huts, the proposal has little chance of being carried into effect. Besides tiled huts are liable to be destroyed by monkeys which abound in the town of Burdwan. The writer is glad to hear that the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan have no mind to give effect to this proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner.

2.—The second proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner is that night-soil rates should be levied according to the value of the holding. Now, there appears to be no reason why the present system of paying 8 annas for one latrine, which has been found to work well, should be discontinued.

3.—The third proposal of the Sanitary Commissioner is that the night-soil of the town should be buried within the town itself. The night-soil of the town is now buried at a distance from it, and it is not easy to see why the Sanitary Commissioner is for burying it *within* the town. That officer should have known that in this country manure derived from human ordure is never used by the cultivators. Nobody has up to this time made any use of the manure derived from the night-soil buried outside the limits of the town. Again if the Sanitary Commissioner's proposal is adopted, the places adjoining the spot where night-soil will be buried will become uninhabitable in consequence of their being infested with flies.

4.—The Sanitary Commissioner's fourth proposal is that the *anicut* in the river banks should remain open all the year round. He says that if the *anicut* is kept closed the depth of water in the river increases giving rise to sub-soil moisture which is the cause of malaria.

Now it appears from the fact that malaria rages with as much virulence on low lands situated on the banks of rivers as upon high dry lands, that sub-soil moisture has nothing to do with the prevalence of fever. Villages situated on the banks of the river Banka, lower down the town of Burdwan, had no *anicuts* to close, and yet they were well nigh depopulated by fever. Again if subsoil moisture be the cause of malaria, the canals excavated in Midnapore and other places ought to be first filled up.

20. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 2nd November, says that as the people of this country have given proofs of their ability to manage their own affairs and the Local Self-Government Act provides for the establishment of Village Unions, Sir Steuart Bayley will be good enough to issue orders for the establishment of village unions all over the country.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

21. A correspondent of the same paper approves of the action which the members of the District Board of Nuddea, following the example of the Hooghly Board, are taking with a view of improving tanks for the supply of good drinking-water. The people of Nuddea have of late suffered severely from malarious fever and cholera, and the reason is that they drank foul water. If arrangements are made for the supply of pure drinking-water in the district the mortality from malarious fever and cholera will greatly diminish.

HINDU RANJIKA.

22. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd November, referring to the proposal of the *Englishman* newspaper that a law should be passed for preventing waste of filtered water by house-owners having water-pipes in their houses says that before making such a law, the Municipality should ascertain whether more water is wasted in the houses of natives or in those of the Anglo-Indians.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

23. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 3rd November, approves of the appointment of Inspectors to detect the adulteration of mustard oil in Calcutta. It is, however, doubtful how far these Inspectors will succeed in putting down the obnoxious practice of adulterating oil. For, in spite of the appointment of Ghee Inspectors, the sale of adulterated ghee continues unchecked.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

24. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 4th November, complains of the prevalence of fever in Krishnagar. Unless the place is cleared of jungle, malaria is sure to visit it again.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

25. A correspondent of the *Education Gazette*, of the 4th November, gives the following account of the way in which the opposition to the establishment of a municipality at Kharar and four surrounding

The proposed Kharar Municipality in Midnapore.

villages has been got up:—

The party opposing the establishment of the municipality consist of ignorant and low-caste people. Their leaders are persuading the people that the establishment of the municipality will subject them to all sorts of inconvenience, and are collecting signatures to an opposition memorial in a very unfair manner, sometimes putting down the names of persons who know nothing of the affair. When the Deputy Magistrate came to make an enquiry, out of 161 persons whose signatures appeared on the opposition petition, 125 only admitted having signed the petition, and the rest denied all knowledge of the matter. On the other side, out of the 501 signatures found on the petition sent up in favour of the establishment of a municipality, 381 signatures were admitted and only five were denied. The party leading the opposition say that all the Brahmins of the village are beggars and all the low-class people are poor cultivators. But it was found on enquiry that most of the Brahmins are either priests or traders, and that the low-class men all live by making brass utensils, and that there are no cultivators at all at Kharar.

One of the leaders of the opposition, Bhagbut Kamilya, when asked by Mr. Lee, Magistrate-Collector of Midnapore, why he was opposing the establishment of a municipality in his village, said that there was no cause for opposition at all, and another leader, when questioned in the same way, pleaded poverty. But it appeared on enquiry that this man is a mukhtear by profession. After this Mr. Lee was satisfied by his inspection of the place that it is in a very insanitary condition.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

26. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 5th November, protests against the proposal of the Jamalpore Municipality, in the district of Mymensingh, to levy an annual tax of Rs. 3 on all owners of carts for every cart kept by them. To do so would be to subject to great hardship the poor cultivators who use carts, not for trading purposes, but only for the purpose of carrying their harvests from the fields to their homes or to the market. The law distinctly says that only those cartmen and owners of carts should be required to pay taxes who let their carts for hire or derive an income therefrom, and not those who keep carts for private use.

27. The *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, is astonished to hear from a correspondent that the District Board of Rungpore has, at its first sitting, made a proposal to increase the pay of the District Engineer. It is strange that instead of first directing its attention to the subject of education and roads, the state of medical relief, &c., the Board should have thought it necessary to give preference to the question of increasing the pay of the Engineer. If that officer deserves to have his pay increased, why did not the Road Cess Committee, under which he so long served, increase his pay? Let the construction of good roads, the excavation of wells and tanks for drinking water, and the question of importing good doctors into the district be first taken up, and then if there be funds available let the question of increasing the pay of the Engineer be discussed.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

28. A correspondent of the *Dacca Gazette*, of the 7th November, complains of the sale of rotten fish in the markets within the Mymensingh Municipality. The sale of rotten fish may give rise to epidemics.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov 7th, 1887.

The sale of rotten fish within the Mymensingh Municipality.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

29. The *Samaya*, of the 4th November, asks Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, to favourably consider the application submitted to him by

SAMAYA,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

Land cesses in Assam.

Mr. Ghanasyam Barua, the representative of the Nowgong Ryots' Association, asking him to change the provisions of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation under which all lands, both cultivated and uncultivated, have been assessed to some taxes and the right of natives to gather fire-wood from the Assam forests has been extinguished.

To levy taxes on uncultivated low lands as well as on cultivated high lands is unjust, for land of the former description cannot be easily brought under cultivation, because even a very small accumulation of water upon it prevents agricultural operations from being successfully carried out.

30. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 6th November, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for the minute recently recorded by him condemning as harsh and inconsiderate

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 6th, 1887.

Land revenue sales.

the action of a District Collector who had refused to receive the tender of arrears of revenue from the proprietors of certain defaulting estates which were in consequence sold by auction. As estates having several co-sharers are often purposely allowed to fall into arrears by the co-sharer whose name is registered in the Collector's towjee, it is desirable that notices of sales for arrears of revenue should be published in the local newspapers, and the publication charges should be realised from the defaulting estates. The present practice of not publishing sale notices in regard to estates paying a revenue of less than Rs. 500 often subjects people to great loss and inconvenience. All sale notices should be published in the local newspapers. The cost of such publication will be very small.

(g)—Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.

31. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 2nd November, says that

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

Dismissal of native employes of the Eastern Bengal Railway. when the Eastern Bengal and Northern Bengal State Railways were amalgamated a large number of native employes were dismissed on the plea of reducing expenditure. Eleven deserving native officers have been recently dismissed on the same plea, but, wonder of wonders, Europeans and Eurasians have been newly appointed in their places, and some of these new men have been given larger salaries. Some of the dismissed men served for an unbroken period of 12 or 14 years, and most of them had served from the time when jungles were cleared and roads were made for laying the railway lines, and one of them had risen by dint of merit from a petty clerkship to a post worth Rs. 280 a month. Men who have become almost entitled to pension have been singled out for dismissal without making any provision for them elsewhere. All the dismissed officers are natives, but none of the European or Eurasian employes of the railways have been dismissed. Nay, worthless and inexperienced European and Eurasian lads have been newly appointed on higher emoluments than what the dismissed men got. There was for a long time in the printing department an experienced and deserving Bengali Baboo in the receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 170. The Baboo has been recently dismissed, and an invalid and worthless Eurasian has been appointed in his place on a salary of Rs. 300 per month. This is a fine example of retrenchment of expenditure.

32. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 2nd November, complains that the road from Nattore to Baraigram and Dharail is out of repair. The members of the Local Board are requested to attend to the matter.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

The road from Nattore to Baraigram and Dharail.

SAMAYA,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

33. The *Samaya*, of the 4th November, says that Mr. Keene, of the office of the Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, is in the habit of keeping his office open on Hindu holidays, meaning, no doubt, thereby to annoy the poor Hindu clerks of his office. Now is not Mr. Keene disobeying the express orders of Government by so doing?

Mr. Keene does not also allow his native clerks to sit on chairs, saying that chairs are infested with bugs. But he allows his Eurasian assistants to sit on chairs, and he should therefore be asked whether the skin of his Eurasian brethren is as hard as their hearts, so that they do not feel the bites of bugs. Government should dismiss Mr. Keene.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

34. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 5th November, complains that the roads at Sakulipore, a village in the Beerbhoom district, are out of repair. The people are paying the Road Cess from the time of its first imposition, but the condition of the roads remains as bad as ever. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

35. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, thus criticises the rules framed by Government under the Irrigation Act and having reference to the liability of persons making use of canal water without the permission of canal officers:—

It appears from the perusal of these rules that those who framed them took every precaution to prevent people from using canal water without the permission of Government. As it is impossible for Government officers to guard the canal day and night for the purpose of detecting the stealing of its water, the legislators, who are free to make any law they like, have made the rule under which all persons into whose fields canal water finds its way, no matter *how*, have been made liable to pay the canal rate. Even when canal water finds its way of itself into any land, and in so doing actually does no good to any land, the proprietors of the surrounding lands are rendered liable to pay the penalty of the law on the ground that they had every opportunity of making use of this water, and could have done so if they had liked, and if they were unwilling to use the canal water, it behoved them to check its flow. And provisions like these go for law in the English dominions in India!

Who has ever seen a people whose selfishness and mercantile policy make them more blind to considerations of justice and equity than the English?

It is true that it is impossible for Government to secure the end it has in view by fair means alone, and that in its attempt to prevent or put down fraud on the part of wicked men, it must occasionally punish the innocent also; and Government has, it is clear, made up its mind to have recourse to unfair means for the purpose of carrying on this trade in water-supply. Why then does it take the sacred name of Law for the purpose of justifying its avowedly illegal act? It ought to throw off its mask and make some such declaration to the people:—

"We have opened this business of sale of water in the interest of those of our countrymen who are unable to obtain a livelihood in their own country, and are therefore compelled to come here. These canals have been excavated partly to satisfy our whims and partly to provide for our own countrymen. It is true they have been excavated with your money and without your consent. We are at perfect liberty to make any use we like of these canals. You, conquered barbarians, have no right to question us regarding any acts of ours. You must go on paying the canal rates, and if you do not, we will sell your houses and goods in order to make you pay."

Treatment of native Railway officers
by their European superiors.

36. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 7th November, relates the following case of the station-master of Dhina on the

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

East Indian Railway :—

The station-master of Dhina, upon whom a most serious assault was committed by certain coolies of the Engineering Department attached to the station, wrote a letter to the District Traffic Superintendent of Dinapore asking his advice as that of his immediate superior as to how he should proceed. The kindhearted master wrote back saying that, as Government had taken up his case, he could do nothing for him. Some 10 or 15 days after this correspondence, the Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Comrey, wrote another letter to the station-master, telling him that as he was not pulling well with the Engineering Department, he would transfer him to another station; but the station-master was so ill at the time that he could not only not leave his bed, but could not even change his posture without somebody to help him in doing so. Great therefore was his anxiety when this letter reached him; and he wrote to the Superintendent asking him to reconsider his order for transfer in consideration of his then helpless condition. But Mr. Comrey was obdurate: he gave no reply to the station-master's letter. The station-master then thought of sending an account of his case to the *Pioneer* newspaper. His letter addressed to that newspaper was, however, intercepted by Mr. Comrey, who asked the Traffic Manager to dismiss the station-master on account of his keeping connection with the public press; and on the 19th October this man who had served the railway for about 24 years was actually dismissed. The justice which has been done to the station-master in the present instance is commonly known in this country as justice of the kind which was formerly administered by Mahomedan *Kazis*. A man has been turned out of the railway service simply because, in the hope of obtaining justice, he tried to give publicity to the attempt which was made on his life.

(h)—General.

37. The *Sansodhini*, of the 28th October, complains that even Mohantas are being assessed to the income-tax. Kissariban Babaji, the Mohanta of Sitakundu, has applied for exemption from the tax. It is opposed to good policy to levy the tax from religious mendicants like Mohantas, who live upon public charity. *Debotter*, *brahmotter*, and gifts made for charitable purposes should be exempted from the operation of the Income-tax Act.

SANSODHINI,
Oct. 28th, 1887.

38. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st November, will not object to the sudder ghât and Katgolar ghât in Burdwan being classed as second class ferry ghâts if only all the requirements of second class ferry ghâts are complied with in regard to them; but if that cannot be done, let those ghâts remain third class ferry ghâts as before. Government may be a loser by thus lowering the status of these ghâts, but it cannot surely be allowed to make illegal gain by classing them as second class ghâts, but treating or managing them in practice as third class ghâts.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

39. A correspondent of the same paper says that the officers in the Court of the Magistrate of Bankura are in the habit of giving appointments to their own friends and relations in supersession of lawful incumbents, making *benami* purchases of estates sold for arrears of road cess, taking *takavi* grants

Government officers in Bankura.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

contrary to the provisions of the law, and carrying on a trade in tiles. Some of the Engineers again are noted for supreme indifference in the matter of supervising the work of the subordinates, and there are Inspectors of Police who are extremely well up in the art of getting up false cases of dacoity. The Magistrate, in conjunction with the Deputy Magistrate, Baboo Sitanantha Ghose, should institute an enquiry into the matters mentioned above. It is believed that the present Magistrate of Bankura, who has a reputation for impartiality, would ere now have enquired into these things if his attention had been drawn to them.

GARIB & MAHAVIDYA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

40. The *Garib and Mahavidya*, of the 2nd November, smells mischief in the opinion which has been expressed by Sir Charles Turner regarding the employment of natives in the Public Service. A certain proportion of appointments is now reserved by rule for natives, but the rule is now and then violated in order to provide for Europeans. If the Public Service Commission, as may be inferred from the words of Sir Charles Turner, recommends the abolition of this rule, and advises Government to be guided only by the Parliamentary Act of 1833 in conferring appointments in the public service, the little advantage which natives now enjoy by having some appointments reserved for them will be lost to them, and they will have to give way even more largely than at present to Europeans and Eurasians.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

41. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 2nd November, says that the Lieutenant-Governor is not quite pleased with one feature of the last Administration Report of the Rajshahye Division, and states that the report has been made unusually lengthy by the insertion of a very large number of extracts from the reports of the Magistrates. This feature of the report is accounted for by the fact of its having been prepared by the clerks of the Commissioner's office at Beaulah and only sent to Darjeeling to the Commissioner and his Personal Assistant in order to be signed. The report contains no opinion on the condition of the newspaper press within the division. Who is responsible for this omission? In one sense, however, this omission has been good; for it is certainly better that there should be no remarks on the press than that the remarks made one year should be copied in all subsequent years without reading the newspapers themselves. But the Commissioner ought to have taken notice of the *Silpakrishi Patrika* and *Kasayik Tattwa* published at Tanirpore and of the *Uttar Banga Hitaishik* which has been recently started.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

42. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd November, makes the following observations on the way in which the income-tax is being collected:—

The Income-tax.

- (1)—Even five rupees is being collected as income-tax, although the lowest assessment fixed by the law is ten rupees.
- (2)—Mr. Goodricke, in utter disregard of the convenience of the people, gives notices calling upon the people to pay the tax in August and September, and to put in objections within 30 days; and if the tax is not paid within 60 days from the service of the notices, it is realised by the distress and distraint of goods. Mr. Goodricke certainly knows that the expenses of the people of this country largely increase on the occasion of the Durga Puja, and that most of them are so busy at that time that they do not find time to put in objections. Notices should by no means be given in August and September.

(3)—Why should not the income-tax be collected by instalments like other taxes? The land revenue is collected by instalments falling due at suitable times; but Mr. Goodricke collects the tax at a time when it is financially most inconvenient for people to pay it. The income-tax should be collected in four instalments, none of which shall be fixed for the period covered by the Durga Poojah and immediately preceding or following it.

(4). When will this income-tax be abolished? Though no time was fixed for its abolition, still the people believed that it would be abolished after three years. That the people are paying the tax is simply because they have confidence in the honesty and statesmanship of Lord Dufferin. But there is a limit to the patience of the people. Expenses will not have to be incurred for ever for constructing frontier defences. Lord Dufferin should know that the income-tax has caused great dissatisfaction in the country. To make the income-tax a permanent impost will be an error about as serious as attacking the religion of the Indians.

43. The same paper says that the Makrapati chur near Diamond Harbour is a source of great danger to vessels. The prosperity of Calcutta depends

SAHACHAR.

The Makrapati chur.

upon its trade. But the existence of so dangerous a chur will give rise to serious misgivings about Calcutta regarded in the light of a port. But Government alone is not responsible for the improvement of the port of Calcutta. The Port Commissioners are also responsible for it. The Port Commissioners who have been able to find four crores of rupees for the construction of the Kidderpore dock may surely without any impropriety take steps to remove the danger that threatens the shipping at the Makrapati chur. The sandbank at the mouth of the Missisipi was more dangerous than the Makrapati chur, and American engineers have succeeded in removing the danger arising from its existence. And is it to be supposed that the Indian Engineers are unable to remove the danger arising from the Makrapati chur?

44. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 4th November, thinks that, unless that Mr. Goodricke, Collector of Calcutta, duncce Goodricke is removed from the office of Collector of Calcutta, the sufferings of the poor people of Calcutta will not end.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

45. The *Pratikár*, of the 4th November, strongly supports Sir Steuart Bayley's view that all Government officers should be made to retire under the 55 years' rule in order that the promotion of junior officers may not be delayed.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

46. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 4th November, says that great inconvenience is being caused by the location of the Magistrate's and Judge's Courts at Berhampore in two different buildings at a considerable distance from one another. If the two courts are located in the Government barracks, the threatened demolition of that fine building will be averted, and the inconvenience complained of will cease to exist. It is hoped that the Lieutenant-Governor will pass an order in this matter, which will meet the wishes of the local public.

MURSHIDABAD
PRATINIDHI,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

47. The *Bangabási*, of the 5th November, says that artful Englishmen declare that this country, before it came under British rule, was a scene of

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

The English administration of India.

anarchy and confusion, and the system of administration obtaining in it was of the worst kind, and consequently life and property were both unsafe, and that under the English there is good government throughout the country and the Indian people are enjoying perfect security of life and property. But if India is really so happy under English rule, why is it visited by famine every five years? Who does not know that 160,000 souls were carried off in one year from the Madras Presidency? And who that knows this shall say that the country is prospering, and that now in India there is perfect security of life? Do the people of India know by what artful means the large famine fund, raised by taxation, has been drawn out of the public treasury and spent for other purposes? And will they that know this venture to say that there is in India perfect security of property under British rule? It is the extremely elaborate and complicated system of British rule in India that produces famine almost every five years in this country. That system is like a huge machine. Those that remain at the centre of that machine do not feel the pain and discomfort caused by its grinding pressure, and they therefore think that the people stationed in other parts of that machine enjoy as much ease and comfort as they. But the poor who are at the extremity of this grinding mill are crushed and enfeebled and suffer all sorts of torments and send forth cries of agony. Those piteous cries do not reach the ears of the authorities. The business of the Government is thus mechanically managed, and if the people have any grievances to bring to the notice of the authorities, they must do so through that mechanical agency. And to keep that huge machinery of Government agoing, the people have to pay all its multifarious expenses; and the country is necessarily becoming poorer day after day. It is the system under which the Government of India is conducted that has impoverished India. At one time India was regarded as the richest country in the world, but it is now one of the poorest. Mr. Gladstone himself at one time said that, compared with England, India is one hundred times poorer. What is it that has brought on this deplorable change in India's condition? And where has her immense wealth gone? Every right-thinking man knows that India's wealth is drained away to foreign countries in a hundred different ways. And yet boastful Englishmen say that India enjoys perfect security of property under their rule!

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

48. The same paper says that the reduction of the rate of postage on privileged newspapers has increased the income of the Indian Postal Department. It must be admitted that the whole country has benefited by this measure. Before this reduction of postage, the number of subscribers to Bengali newspapers was very small. But after the introduction of the one pice postage on newspapers weighing three tolahs, the circulation of cheap newspapers has largely increased in Bengal; and the income of the post office has also increased. A further reduction of the rate of postage on newspapers will still further increase the number of their subscribers, and thus the income of the Postal Department will also increase still further. The newspaper postage should therefore be made still lower, say, one pice for 5 tolahs. And there is no reason why this should not be done, when it is considered that only a 2-pice postage is levied on articles sent by book packet weighing 10 tolahs. On this ground the postage on newspapers ought to be one pice up to five tolahs. But a further reduction may be legitimately demanded. In other countries newspapers enjoy many valuable privileges, because they are supposed to do immense public good. The Indian newspapers are likewise entitled to similar privileges. The writer thinks that a half-pice postage should be fixed for all Indian newspapers weighing five tolahs, and a one pice postage for newspapers weighing ten tolahs.

49. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the highhanded proceedings of Indro Garai, an inhabitant of the village of Parul, in Beerbhoom, and farmer of the cattle-pound at Belera. It is alleged that he has made three men of his village partners in the business, and they bring cattle into the pound by unfair means. They are also in the habit of instituting false suits against the people of the place. The oppression practised by these men has become intolerable. The authorities should look to the matter.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

The income-tax.

50. The *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, thus comments on the Income-tax Resolution of Government—

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

- (1) It cannot be admitted that special care has been taken in assessing this tax. It appears from the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution that the assessors visited only 87,019 out of the 249,412 villages in Bengal. This fact alone ought to make it clear whether poor people have been unjustly assessed or not. In Calcutta alone, so many as 27·8 per cent. of the assessed objected to the assessment, and 78·4 per cent. of these objections were allowed. Now, if the assessors could go about their business so carelessly even in Calcutta, where there are so many means of putting down oppression, it is not difficult to imagine in what way they did their work in the mofussil.
- (2) It is not true, as the Board of Revenue says, that no oppression was committed in assessing the tax. In Rungpore, the goods and chattels of 186 persons had to be sold in order to realise the assessment due from them. In Dinagepore, the houses of 106 persons were sold for the same purpose. Now, do people easily allow their houses and goods to be sold if they have any means to avert such sales? In Mozufferpore and Singbhoom also demands under the tax were realised by the sale of goods and chattels.

In Rungpore, 860 applications were received protesting against the assessment of the tax; and assessments had to be disallowed in 260, and reduced in 195 of these cases. And yet the household furniture of so many as 186 persons had to be sold for realising the tax. Probably these latter had no knowledge of the assessments at all.

In the district of Mozufferpore, 1,178 persons objected against the assessment, which had to be disallowed in 672 and reduced in 347 cases.

In many cases the assessors did not consult the people whom they assessed to the tax. And, when the notices of assessment were issued, the people did not take the trouble of serving them on those for whom they were intended, and it is only after issue of warrants that they became aware of the assessment and paid the tax, in order to save their houses and other property from sale. It cannot, therefore, be admitted that no oppression was committed in assessing the tax.

- (3) Considering the comparatively small number of villages visited by the assessors, the Lieutenant-Governor is probably of opinion that many people escaped assessment altogether. But there can be no doubt that, as some people may have escaped assessment in this way, others must have been forcibly assessed to the tax.

(4) In the official report submitted to Government, the incidence of the tax is stated to have been 1 rupee per 19 people. Now, in ascertaining the incidence of this tax, it should be borne in mind that the agricultural population of Bengal, as well as persons whose annual income is less than Rs. 500, have not to pay this tax, and that women constitute one-half of the entire population. So, deducting all these, it appears that in Bengal there are only 105,611 men assessable to the tax. This number does not indeed include the zemindars, but the number of the zemindars could be counted almost on the fingers. Thus, it seems that 105,611 men have paid 36 lakhs in the shape of the income-tax. This gives an average of Rs. 36 per head! Is not the income-tax, then, the most fearful of taxes?

(5) Some of the tax-collectors say that no complaint is heard about the tax from any body but those who have to pay it. This is a queer statement indeed. Will Ram cry when it is Syam who is suffering?

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

51. The same paper says that, when the Government of Assam all on a sudden took possession of the Garo Hills, which, up to that time, formed part of the territory belonging to the State of Susunga, the Maharajah of Susunga instituted a suit against the Government in the British Courts of Law and ultimately obtained a decision against the Government from the Privy Council in England. Thus baffled, the Government passed a law to justify the spoliation, and the Garo Hills were permanently annexed to British territory. Is not dacoity in broad daylight the fit name for such an act as this? In doing this act, Government committed an offence which, if done by one of its subjects, would have justified the punishment of transportation beyond the sea for 19 years. But this act, it seems, was not destined to be the last of its kind.

After the occupation of the Garo Hills by Government, its *amins*, by way of demarcating the boundaries of the newly acquired possessions, set up a row of pillars between them and the Maharajah's territories. A village named Bhabanipur, belonging to the Maharajah, is situated near the Garo Hills. Last year, a forest ranger, named Sudderuddin, belonging to the Forest Department of Baghmara, occupied, without the permission of the Maharajah, a portion of that village and built huts therein. The Maharajah asked Sudderuddin to give a kabuliyat for the land occupied by him. Sudderuddin refused to give a kabuliyat. Sudderuddin having run away with some Government money was succeeded by one Nilkant Mookerjee, who was asked by the Maharajah, either to demolish the huts constructed by his predecessor or to give a kabuliyat for the land. Nilkant having refused to do either, the brother of the Maharaja brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Conservator of the Garo Hills. The Deputy Commissioner gave no reply to the letter written by the Maharajah's brother. But the following reply was received from Mr. Campbell, the Assistant Conservator:—

“With respect to your letter, dated the 18th Ashin 1293, I have the honour to inform you that the Forest Ranger of the Southern Ranges has been ordered to remove the materials of the huts, if they are of any use; otherwise they may be destroyed or dealt with as you like, which the undersigned will have no objection to.”

When the letter reached the Maharajah, he thought all difficulty about the matter was over. But no: another letter, dated the 2nd December 1886, reached him. It is as follows:—

“I have the honour to request you to be so good as to consider this office letter No. 466B, dated 8th October 1886, regarding the removal of some huts from your land, as hereby cancelled. I, on personal inspection, consider that they are very necessary for the forest B. C. Chowdhury, officials.”

Only imagine what the Maharajah's feelings must have been when he received this letter! A portion of the Maharajah's land must be forcibly taken possession of simply because it is required by the forest officials! But do ordinary thieves and dacoits steal other people's property on any other plea than that it is very necessary for themselves and families? In robbing the Maharajah of his land; Mr. Campbell thought it necessary to make use of a plea. If this is not lawlessness, one does not know what is. Shortly after this, the following telegram was received by the Maharajah:—

“I have the honour to request that you will be so good as to consider this office No. 566B, dated 2nd December 1886, as cancelled, being sent without the knowledge of the Assistant Conservator. The Forest Ranger of the Southern Range has again been ordered to make early arrangements for the removal of the huts in question.”

Is it to be supposed then that the letter addressed to the Maharajah by B. C. Chowdhury was a forgery? If so, has Mr. Campbell, in whose name the letter was issued, punished its writer?

This time, too, as once before, the Maharajah thought that all his troubles about the land were at an end. But no, another letter reached the Maharajah, in which the writer, B. C. Chowdhury, requests the Forest Ranger Nilkant Mookerjee to write to the Rajah of Susunga that the “question is now under enquiry as to whether the houses he now wants removed are in Mymensingh or not, and when this is settled, necessary action will be taken.”

Now does not this bespeak a desire on the part of Government to take possession of territory which does not belong to it? When Government conferred the title of Maharajah on the Raja of Susunga as a hereditary distinction, it seemed as if it was anxious to right the wrong it had done to him by its forcible occupation of the Garrow Hills. But it is now apparent that Government is bent on making further encroachments into the Maharajah's possessions. The village Bhubanipur is situated beyond the line of pillars which marks the boundary of the Garo Hills. The huts which Sudderuddin built are situated on the Susunga side of the boundary line. Mr. Campbell himself admits this in his first letter, and yet he writes in his last letter that the exact situation of the huts in question is being enquired into. It is to be hoped that Mr. Fitzpatrick, who is now the Chief Commissioner of Assam, and Mr. Luttmann-Johnson, the impartial Judicial Commissioner of Assam, will take due notice of the matter.

52. The same paper hopes that the Magistrate of Rungpore, who has been petitioned by the people of Saidpur, to put down the practice of cattle-poisoning in the village by the Hindustani chamars of the surrounding villages, will cause an enquiry to be instituted into the grievance complained of.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

53. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the prevalence of gambling in the villages within the jurisdiction of the sub-division of Perozepore. Gambling is ruining the people of the villages, but the officers of Government do nothing to put it down. The Gambling Act has practically remained a dead-letter.

SANJIVANI.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Nov. 6th, 1887.

54. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 6th November, asks Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutt to look to the following wants of Tangail:—

1. Sanitary improvement.
2. Clearing the mouths of the Jamuna and the Lauhajong.
3. Excavation of the canal at Vaishnababari.
4. Affairs of the local municipality.
5. The administration of the income-tax.

Being a native, Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutt will be better able than European Civilians to remove the wants of the natives.

It is also hoped that the Baboo will take into his favourable consideration the proposal for the construction of a tramway line from Subornakhali to Tangail, and of a railway line from Subornakhali to Mymensingh.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

55. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 7th November, says that the whole country has benefited by the introduction of the one pice postage on newspapers weighing three tolahs. Newspaper postage deserves, however, to be made still lower, say, one pice for five tolahs; but it would be better to fix the postage on newspapers one pice for ten tolahs.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

56. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 7th November, says that it is not proper that an important establishment of Government like the Mint should be removed from the metropolis for the sake of a paltry saving. Another objection to the removal of the Mint from Calcutta is that in that case the workmen now employed in it will be thrown out of employment and will not find suitable work, as there are few manufactories in Calcutta.

There is also the fear that, if dismissed in a body, they may be driven by hard necessity to what will be for them the easy practice of making false coins.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

57. The same paper, referring to the publication in the Government Gazette of the rules relating to the Civil Service Examination to be held in 1888, remarks that, as the low standard of age fixed for that examination practically shuts Natives out of the service, the publication of the rules in this country will be of no use whatever to anybody. With reference to the exclusion of all books relating to India, except Professor Seeley's "Expansion of England" from the Historical text-books fixed for that examination, it is remarked that it would have been better if some among the many books on English History had been omitted, and books giving valuable information about India, such as Hunter's "Indian Empire" and the book on "Colonies and Dependencies" in the English Citizen Series had been fixed instead. It is in the highest degree necessary for the candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be thoroughly well up in Indian History.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 9th, 1887.

58. The *Dainik and Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 9th November, takes exception to the order given to the Zemindars of Buxar to supply beef to troops on their march. Some years ago the Hindu zemindars of Bengal memorialised Government against the practice of requiring them to supply beef to marching troops; and the Board of Revenue ruled on that occasion that Hindu zemindars would not be required to supply beef. Why has then this order for supply of beef been again passed?

DAINIK & SAMACHAR,
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1887.

59. The same paper, of the 10th November, says that the Viceroy will be held responsible if he does not make an enquiry into the serious charges preferred against Sir Lepel Griffin by the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*. Sir Lepel's

high-handedness has produced discontent among the princes of Central India ; so, before allowing Sir Lepel to join his appointment, a thorough enquiry into the charges brought against him ought to have been made. If his conduct has produced dissatisfaction in the minds of the people of a single district, he ought to be dismissed. The Government of India should not remain content with what the editors and correspondents of Anglo-Indian newspapers are saying regarding Sir Lepel. The writer who is defending in the *Pioneer* Sir Lepel Griffin's high-handed proceedings in his dealings with the Begum of Bhopal is not a friend of the Mahomedan community. Sir Lepel compelled the Begum to live apart from her husband, and this advocate of Sir Lepel in the *Pioneer* says that he did nothing wrong in doing so. Government should place no trust in the words of such sycophants and place-hunters. The Government of India is requested to deal impartially by Sir Lepel Griffin.

60. The same paper says that the raids of the Dufflas into the Lukhimpore district of the province of Assam

The raids of the Dufflas into Lukhimpore, Assam.

have created quite a consternation there. The

Assistant Commissioner of Lukhimpore is

ready with a small force to march against the Dufflas to punish them for their annual incursions. The secret of these raids is not known ; but it is suspected that there must be some grievances to occasion them. It would be more dignified for the British Government to remove the grievances of the poor Dufflas, if they have any, than to kill them or devastate their country.

61. The same paper says that a Commission will be shortly appointed to enquire into canal oppression in Behar, and it is rumoured that Mr. Cotton will be ap-

The Canal Commission.

pointed a member of that Commission. The people have great confidence in Mr. Cotton and his appointment to the Commission will give great satisfaction to them.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

62. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 8th November

A law against the practice of *phuka*.

says that there ought to be a law against the practice of *phuka* resorted to by goalas

in this country. As milk is an indispensable article of food for Hindu babes, who, unlike Mahomedan and Christian babes, cannot live upon broth, it is the Hindu community that suffer most from the absence of such a law. But a law of this kind will be useless if the slaughter of calves for food is not prohibited. But if it be impracticable to stop the slaughter of calves, why do the Calcutta Municipality and the European members of the Health Society talk of putting a stop to the adulteration of milk ?

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

63. The *Dhumketu*, of the 2nd November, says that Colonel Walter, Political Agent to His Excellency the

The Maharana of Oodeypore.

Governor-General, will shortly proceed to

Oodeypore to decorate the Maharana and his Prime Minister with the titles of G.C.S.I., and C.I.E., respectively. The Governor-General himself should have done this, and saved the descendant of the celebrated Solar race the humiliation of bowing his head to a common Political officer of the British Government.

64. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd November, says that the officers of the English Government grossly maltreat the

Government and the native princes.

native princes from time to time, and it can-

not be said that the Government itself does not do so. The Indian princes

DAINIK & SAMACHAR,
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 10th 1887.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 8th, 1887.

DHUMKETU,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

SACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

have not the power to control the Paramount Power when it deals unjustly by them. There is not in India an assembly like the assembly of the German Princes before which the German Emperor, the Paramount Power in the German Empire, has to bend himself, and there is no chance of such an assembly being organised here. Thus, public opinion is the only check upon the Paramount Power in India, and the native newspapers are the principal exponents of that opinion. It is therefore clear that the stronger the native press becomes, the more efficient will be the check which it will exercise upon the Paramount Power. This probably accounts for the desire which exists in certain quarters to curb the powers of the native press. But it is the clear duty of the people to keep the Paramount Power in check just as it is the duty of the Paramount Power to keep the subordinate princes in check. The people are the greatest Power in a State, but unfortunately the people are still very weak in India. Both Government and the people should therefore try to increase the power of the Indian people.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

65. The same paper says that some people think that the English Government intends to annex Sikkim on some pretext or other. But the writer does not believe that Lord Dufferin will annex Sikkim because he has annexed Burmah.

SAHACHAR.

66. The same paper says that its surmise that other native princes will follow the example of the Nizam is already proving correct. The Rajah of Kappurthala has made an offer of five lakhs of rupees. But five lakhs will do no good to the English Government; it may do much good to Kappurthala.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

67. The *Surabhi and Pátaká*, of the 3rd November, says that, as predicted by itself, other native princes of India are making offers of money to the Government of India. If Government accepts the Nizam's donation, there is no reason why it should not accept the donations of other princes. He is a really clever politician who first hit upon this plan of raising money from the native princes of India.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

68. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 4th November, says that a secret desire to fortify the northern frontier of India is at the bottom of the present proposal made by Government to interfere in the affairs of the State of Sikkim. As the possession of Thibet is necessary for this purpose, and as Sikkim is the gate to Thibet, it must be anyhow occupied.

If Thibet is conquered, it will be easy to march an army to the northern frontier of India through that country and the Gilghit Pass, thus obviating the delay and danger attending a journey through the Peshawar route. And this is why Government is anxious to occupy Sikkim and after that Thibet. The Rajah of Sikkim is blamed for keeping himself away from his own State and staying in Thibet. But the fact is that it is customary for the Rajah of Sikkim to spend a portion of every year in Thibet, and during his absence his two Ministers look after the affairs of his State. A few years ago the British Government compelled the Rajah of Sikkim to sign a treaty under which his summer residence in Thibet was reduced to three months. The reason assigned for the present interference is that the affairs of the Sikkim State are mismanaged during the absence of the Rajah. But it is a curious commentary upon the character of English rule in India that, while every attempt is being made to make the Rajah of Sikkim reside in his own State throughout the year, the representative of

the British Power in India himself spends nine months in the year in a corner of the Empire, a great distance from his capital.

In its dealings with the State of Sikkim, the English Government would do well to bear in mind the Bengali proverb—"Inordinate greed ruins the weaver."

The Dekkan Times on the Nizam's donation.

69. The same paper has learnt from the *Dekkan Times* that the Government of India has refused to accept the Nizam's donation. It is to be hoped that the news will prove correct.

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

Hindus in the service of the Nizam's Government.

70. The *Som Prakash*, of the 7th November, is astonished to learn that no Hindu can serve under the Government of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. This is certainly not creditable to His Highness the Nizam, who, it is hoped, will reconsider the question.

SOM PRAKASH,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

Sir Charles Bernard as Resident at Hyderabad.

71. The same paper is glad to hear that Sir Charles Bernard has been appointed Resident of Hyderabad in place of Mr. Cordery. Mr. Cordery as Resident and Colonel Marshall as Private Secretary are entirely responsible for the present confused state of affairs in Hyderabad. Hyderabad will fare extremely well under the superintendence of Sir Charles Bernard.

SOM PRAKASH.

The minor Maharajah of Nagpore.

72. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 10th November, objects to the appointment of Mr. Naylor, late tutor to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, as tutor to the minor Maharajah of Nagpore. The *Englishman* newspaper is glad to hear of this appointment, for it likes to see Native Princes anglicised like the Maharajah of Cooch Behar. But the Hindu community is sorry to hear that the man who has anglicised the Chief of Cooch Behar has been appointed tutor to the minor Chief of Nagpore. The future of the minor Maharajah is far from being cheering.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 10th, 1887.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND THE CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

The state of the crops in Moorshedabad.

73. The *Pratikar*, of the 4th November, says that want of rain has greatly retarded the growth of the paddy crops in the Moorshedabad district. The cultivators, who are irrigating their fields to prevent the crops from withering, are in a very anxious and distressed state of mind.

PRATIKAR,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

The paddy crops at Hilore in Moorshedabad.

74. The Hilore correspondent of the same paper complains that the prospects of the paddy crops in that village are most deplorable. This year the paddy plants at first grew luxuriantly, but they are now withering for want of rain. The water of the ponds is exhausted by being continually used for irrigation purposes. Fever is raging in this and the adjoining villages with unusual virulence. One or two men are dying every day. Want of medical aid is much felt. The authorities are requested to attend to the matter.

PRATIKAR.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes.

75. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 1st November, will be glad if the petition submitted to His Excellency Lord Dufferin by some people of Bombay, asking him to pass a law prohibiting the slaughter of cows and she-buffaloes for food, be granted.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Nov. 1st, 1887.

The Postmaster of Beaulah.

76. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 2nd November, disapproves of the transfer of Baboo Ram Lal Chakravarti, postmaster of Beaulah. During the time the Baboo was in charge of the Beaulah post office, the public had no cause of complaint about its management.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

SAHACHAR,
Nov. 2nd, 1887.

77. The *Sahachar*, of the 2nd November, says that the coolies in the Giridhi coal mine are working under a strong sense of security since it has begun to be lighted with electric light, and they are therefore working more diligently. It is therefore advisable to light all mines with electric light.

SAHACHAR.

78. The same paper says that it will be better if Government re-excavates the wells in the North-Western Provinces instead of filling them up, as it proposes to do.

SAHACHAR.

79. The same paper says that, when Lord Bourke told the educated people of Travancore that their education would considerably increase the security of the Travancore State, and that the government of a country is secure in proportion to the education of its people, he certainly had the English Empire in India in his mind; and all English rulers of India would do well to weigh well the meaning of these words of Lord Connemara. Being also fully impressed with the political value and importance of educated opinion, and knowing how Mr. Grant-Duff and Sir Rivers Thompson have fared by slighting that opinion, Lord Connemara also stated that all Governments should set a higher value upon the opinion of the educated class than upon that of the uneducated class. Both Lord Dufferin and Sir Stuart Bayley value the opinion of the educated community, and in doing so they are giving an incontestable proof of political wisdom. For the educated people of India are the real leaders of the whole Indian community, and it would be folly to ignore what educated Indians say. It gives native papers real pleasure to be able to praise the English officials. Native papers feel more sorry than anybody else when they find it not in their power to praise them.

SAHACHAR.

80. The same paper refers to the petition presented to the Government of India by Syed Mahammad Toki, President of the Chupra Mussulman Association, advising that Government to accept the Nizam's offer and stigmatising as disloyal those native editors who are advising it not to accept it, and says that it is glad to find that Mussulmans are such friends of the English Government. But it adds that the man who seeks to excite a feeling of dislike in the mind of Government against the ever loyal Hindus is an enemy of India, and the man who is an enemy of India is also an enemy of the Mussulmans. The Mussulmans who thus prove themselves enemies of India should be punished by the Mussulman community.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

81. The *Surabhi and Patáká*, of the 3rd November, approves the proposal of the *Madras Times* newspaper that His Excellency the Governor of Madras should have a native as his Private Secretary, and thinks that, not only the Governor of Madras, but all the Provincial Governors, and even His Excellency the Governor-General, should have one native Private Secretary each. These native Private Secretaries will be of more use than European Private Secretaries.

SURABHI & PATAKA.

82. The same paper, referring to the story of the oppression committed by an indigo-planter of Behar, as related by Mr. Stobie in the *Fortnightly Review*, makes the following observations :—

Englishmen think that they are the most just people on the face of the earth; but the fact is that they do justice in cases where the parties quarrelling with each other are perfect strangers to them. But they lose all sense of justice and equity where there is the slightest collision with their own interests. Englishmen pride themselves on their truthfulness, but the fact is that they speak the truth only when there is no necessity for telling lies. As

regards this particular case related by Mr. Stobie, the newspapers of Behar should ascertain the names of the offending police officers, the Magistrate, and the Civil Surgeon, in order that they may be brought to justice.

83. The same paper thinks that English rule has proved disastrous to the people of India, and under the domination of the English people, the native races of India have ceased to improve, even as low shrubs cease to thrive in the shade of lofty trees. The people will have no cause for regret if Englishmen depart from India.

SURABHI & PATAKA,
Nov. 3rd, 1887.

Effects of the British rule in India.

84. The *Education Gazette*, of the 4th November, thanks Lady Dufferin for her attempt to establish a fund for supplying medical aid to the native females of India. If properly administered, this fund will be the means of removing a keenly-felt want of the country. Lady Dufferin has, for the last few years, devoted herself heart and soul to the accomplishment of her noble object, and everybody will be glad to see her attempts in this direction crowned with success.

EDUCATION GAZETTE,
Nov. 4th, 1887

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

85. A correspondent of the *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 4th November, says that about 50 crores of India's money are annually finding their way into the pockets of foreign merchants. Thus India yearly loses this enormous sum, which never returns to her in any shape. How can the country be said to be on the road to progress which is subjected to so much drain every year? While the tea and indigo planters are growing enormously rich with the jewels found embedded within the body of mother India, her own children are begging their bread from door to door!

PRAJA BANDHU,
Nov. 4th, 1887.

The present condition of India.

86. The *Bangabási*, of the 5th November, says that Mr. Neustein, the late Captair of the *Sir John Lawrence*, has addressed a letter to the Lieutenant-Governor, pointing out certain grave irregularities in connection with the late enquiry into the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*. The public are anxious to know the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to Mr. Neustein's letter. It is matter of regret that the result of the enquiry, which has cost so much public money, should be no better than this.

BANGABASI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

The loss of the *Sir John Lawrence*.

87. The same paper says that a highly interesting letter has appeared in the *Pioneer* newspaper entitled "The English in India." It is surmised that the writer of the letter is no other than Sir Mackenzie Wallace, the high-minded, impartial, and farsighted Private Secretary to the Viceroy. But be the writer who he may, it is clear that he is a friend of India, a valued friend of the British Government, and a real well-wisher of the whole British nation.

BANGABASI.

"The English in India."

1. In speaking of the highbanded proceedings of young English officers in this country, the writer says—

"A boy comes out to this country, and for the first month or two behaves towards natives as he would to his countrymen. Soon he finds out the childish character of his new fellow-subjects, and in some cases this leads to the employment on his side of foolish and useless abuse, and even sometimes blows. He mistakes for a spirit of manliness a shoddy superiority in his demeanour and talks of and may treat them as 'beasts' and 'niggers.' One willingly grants that this is the outcome of his own youth and inexperience, and that with increased years will come increased wisdom and that he will become in time like his older comrades."

This is only partially correct. There are to be found black sheep amongst old civilians too. Witness Mr. Beames and the very old Mr. Buckland.

2. The writer agrees with the writer in the *Pioneer* in thinking that young Englishmen oppress the natives of India because they are gentle, peace-loving, and inoffensive.
3. The writer in the *Pioneer* says that the high-handed proceedings of Englishmen in their dealings with natives do great harm to Government, and create a feeling of dissatisfaction against the Government. The native press has said this times without number. The people of India are loyal to the British throne; and the men who create dissatisfaction in the minds of such faithful and loyal friends of the Government should be driven out of India.
4. According to the writer in the *Pioneer*, "it is no exaggeration to say that, if the English were individually popular in the country, we might with perfect equanimity await the arrival of Russia at Jumrud itself, for all we need care. There would be no necessity of support from England; with the population heart and soul on our side, no harm can befall our rule. Government is undoubtedly popular with the mass; the Native Princes are undoubtedly loyal to the Government; and it remains for Englishmen to make themselves popular with the natives."

The Editor of the *Pioneer* newspaper, of all others, ought to keep this sound advice in mind. As regards the Editor of the *Englishman*, it will be hopeless task to make him correct his tone.

5. The writer in the *Pioneer* newspaper has given the following silent hint to the haughty British-born subjects in India:—"Government, owing to a variety of causes, has been obliged to increase the strength of the army in this country, but this increase of strength is insignificant compared to what would be developed if all young Englishmen would be careful in their behaviour towards natives." This has been repeatedly dwelt upon and pointed out in the Native Press.
6. The writer in the *Pioneer* thus describes the loss which England will suffer if India passes out of her hands. "If England were to lose India, few of us doubt that it would be a terrific blow, not so much on account of the few Englishmen who are living in India itself, as on account of the widespread ruin it would entail among hundreds of thousands of working men and traders at home, whose livelihood depends on the existence of the Indian market, and who outnumber manifold the paltry English population in this country. The loss of India would mean a collapse of trade for many years, the breaking up of banks, the loss of income in all directions, and the result must inevitably be wholesale emigration, very probably extending to some millions of the home population: but such a movement would be necessitated by poverty and famine; and poverty and famine on such a wholesale scale means wholesale riot and disorder, and permanent loss of population is permanent loss of wealth and strength."

Those Englishmen who will fail to note the due significance of these words must be the basest of their tribe.

URDU GUIDE,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

Settlement of the affairs of the late
Nawab Wajid Ali Shah.

88. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 5th November, referring to the appointment of Munshi Rahat Ali to assist Colonel Prideaux in settling the affairs of the late Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, says that as the Munshi possesses no acquaintance with the affairs of the late Nawab it is not to be expected that he will be able to settle matters satisfactorily. It will be better if Mirza Jahn Kadr Bahadur, who is well acquainted with the affairs of the late Nawab, is recommended for the office by Colonel Prideaux.

SANJIVANI,
Nov. 5th, 1887.

Inquiry into the loss of the *Arcot*.

89. The *Sanjivani*, of the 5th November, says that, according to Mr. Westmacott, the Magistrate of Howrah, who was President of the Court appointed to enquire into the loss of the *Arcot*, no one is to blame for the loss of that ship. If so, was the ship drowned by a ghost?

Mr. Stobie's disclosures.

90. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 7th November, referring to the umbrage taken by the Behar Planters' Association at Mr. Stobie's disclosures in the *Fortnightly Review*, and its denial that such cases ever occur, remarks that the disclosures have been made by a brother planter, and that it is useless to attempt to conceal the crime.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Nov. 7th, 1887.

Mixing of the rulers with the
people.

91. The same paper, referring to the proposal that the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors should mix with natives with a view to learn the condition of the country, says that the English Government should know that the more the rulers and the people mix with each other the better will it be for the country.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

A story about Mr. Tute.

92. The same paper gives the following story as related by the travelling correspondent of the *Sanjivani*:—
When the correspondent with three of his friends was passing one evening by the dâk bungalow at Chandbally, talking amongst themselves, two or three khansamas rushed out of the bungalow and warned them not to speak—"Chup rao, chup rao." The three gentlemen wanted to know why they should not talk on a public road. The khansamas cried out with greater vehemence—"The saheb is dining inside; don't make noise." The gentlemen told the khansamas to call their saheb out. On being informed of this, the saheb (Mr. Tute) got very angry, and rising from the table and removing the screen from the door, thus addressed the gentlemen—"Who are you blackguards?" Upon being told that he was behaving in an ungentlemanly fashion, and that he was only spoiling his tongue, the saheb told them that they were creating a row, and cried—"Constable! take them to the police." But finding the gentlemen not much daunted, the saheb re-entered his room, saying—"go away quietly?"

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

Ruin of India's manufactures.

93. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 8th November says that in proportion as the products of English manufacture are being driven from the European markets through the growing competition of other European nations, in the same proportion are they finding their way into the markets of India, where the importation of English goods is daily increasing. This competition with English manufactures has been the ruin of the native manufactures of India. Unless, therefore, this flow of English goods into India is checked, no improvement in Indian arts and manufactures can be expected to be derived, even though a hundred technical schools be established. The attempt which Government purposes to make to save the manufactures of India, and to stimulate them by establishing technical

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 8th, 1887.

schools, will be like attempting to save a tree by pouring water on its top after having cut up all its roots.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 8th, 1887.

94. The same paper thinks that the proclamation which has been published in the *Standard* newspaper as the proclamation of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is a forgery by some Anglo-Indian, who wants to excite suspicions in the mind of the Government of India regarding the loyalty of the natives of this country, and thus to get them subjected to a harsher treatment at its hands than what they are already subjected to. But the wicked designs of such men have little chance of being successful. For, forged or genuine, Dhuleep's proclamation will have no effect on the people of India, who are loyally attached to the British Power. This tie of loyalty can only be broken by misgovernment. British rule in India can only be shaken by popular dissatisfaction caused by maladministration.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Nov. 9th, 1887.

95. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandrika*, of the 9th November, brings the following charges against Major Miley, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts:—

- (1) He employs the clerks and chaprasees of his office to do his own private work, as well as that of his friends.
- (2) When the Commander-in-Chief was at Simla, the clerks were employed by Mr. Miley in purchasing articles for his use and in packing and despatching them to Simla.
- (3) His office work suffered a great deal on account of the employment of these clerks in doing marketing, &c., for Mr. Miley. One of his office rooms was used as a godown for his own goods.
- (4) Mr. Miley carries on a trade in cigars. It is not known whether this trade is carried on for profit or for pleasure; but it is well known that the services of his office clerks are largely availed of in order to carry it on.

URIYA PAPERS.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 8th, 1887.

96. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 8th October, says that the people were anxiously expecting rainfall after the Durga Puja holidays, but rainfall there has been none. The paddy crop in the district of Puri has suffered to some extent in consequence. It is, however, encouraging to learn that the Officiating Commissioner has already visited the district and has made up his mind to see the place again.

The same paper, of the 15th October, says that, in consequence of sufficient rainfall, the crops have benefited.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 15th, 1887.

97. The same paper notes that the people of Orissa are much satisfied with Mr. Worsly's treatment of the appeal cases brought before him for disposal.

Some persons who were dismissed from Government service on trivial grounds have been reinstated on appeal to Mr. Worsly. The editor observes that the people of the division to which he will be appointed must be regarded as fortunate.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

98. A correspondent of the same paper writes from Chanahat to say that, owing to the want of rain the people have been subjected to great trouble. The rice dealers have stopped selling paddy, and the people are in consequence put to great inconvenience.

99. The same paper, of the 22nd October, regrets to notice that the Magistrate of Cuttack did not allow anybody, except the licensed vendors, to sell or manufacture explosives during the last Dewali festival. Many poor people were, in consequence, unable to make their customary small earnings on that occasion.
 The Dewali festival. UTKAL DIPIKA,
Oct. 22nd 1887.
100. A correspondent of the same paper writes to say that owing to want of rain, the paddy crops of Ungool have been seriously injured.
 The State of the crops. UTKAL DIPIKA.
101. The *Samvadbahika*, of the 13th October, brings to the notice of the public that some inconvenience is felt by passengers in consequence of defective arrangements made for plying steamers on the Coast Canal of Orissa.
 The Orissa Coast Cannal. SAMVAD BAHIKA,
Oct. 13th 1887.
102. The *Sanskāraka*, of the 6th October, is glad to notice that the members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service will be entitled to pension after ten years' service under the revised pension rules.
 New Pension Rules. SANSKARAKA,
Oct. 6th, 1887.
103. The same paper, of the 13th October, apprehends that, owing to want of rain, the outturn of the paddy crops in the Cuttack and Balasore districts will not be more than eight annas.
 The State of the crops. SANSKARAKA.
Oct. 13th 887.
104. The *Navasamvad*, of the 6th October, in referring to the article published in the *Moscow Gazette*, regarding Raja Dhuleep Sing, warns the British Government to be more cautious, as the Russians are gradually coming towards India in order to invade it.
 Dhuleep Singh. NAVASAMVAD,
Oct. 6th, 13th, and
20th 1887.
105. The same paper, of the 13th October, remarks that there has been very little improvement in the sanitary arrangements of the town of Cuttack since the introduction of the Local Self-Government Act. Things have remained in the same state in this respect as they had been in when the municipal laws were in force.
 Sanitation in Cuttaek.
106. The same paper, of the 20th October, requests the local bodies to explain to the rate-payers of the town of Cuttack by circulating printed notices among them the object with which Municipal Commissioners are elected. This should be done before the next election takes place.
 The next municipal elections.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 12th November 1887.

